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WARNING AGAINST A FRAUD.

A man, calling himself F. E. Taylor and other allases, is traveling about in the gas belt, representing himself as a general agent of the Journal and collecting money for subscriptions from unsuspecting persons, He is a fraud and unworthy of any confidence about 135 pounds, is smooth shaven, except a close-cropped, gray mustache, wears cutaway coat and soft hat, and looks to be about fifty years of age. All persons are warned not to pay money for the Journal to him, or any one else, unless at thei own risk. The only traveling agent the Journal has, who is authorized to collec money, is Mr. William Smith King, and h carries credentials that are unmistakable.

The Republican party has furnished new proof that it is a business party.

It is entirely consistent for Democrats to find fault with the rapid work of the Republican House. Prompt legislation was not a fault of a Democratic House.

Dunraven's sudden and sulking departure for England before the yacht investigation was fairly begun, it is evident he has done another baby act.

Twelve of the thirteen Republicans representing Indiana in the House were in their seats the past week and voted for both the tariff and the bond bills Mr. Tracewell was unavoidably absent.

It is probably because Mr. Cleveland alty. knows that his own party will not permit any measure of financial relief to pass the Senate that he is preparing to make another issue of bonds under the

The New York Mail and Express says the voice of the American people "speaks ones of calmness and command be cause it represents the conscience, the confidence and the courage of 65,000,000 free men." How about the women and

If the Senate refuses to pass either of the House bills it gives the President a pretext for the issue of all the 4 per cent, bonds which may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the treasury and to furnish exporters with the gold they need.

If a Republican President had appealed to a Democratic Congress to ression during the Christmas order to legislate for the public welfare the request would probably have been met by a prompt adjournment.

The number of business failures in the United States during 1895 is 13,013, as against 12,721 in 1894. This record never was equaled except in 1893, when the total number of failures was 15,560 These figures give an approximate idea of the results of the Cleveland panic.

The refusal of the committee of the State Teachers' Association to extend the advantages of their special railroad rates to the township trustees visiting this city was an exhibition of narrow ness which it is not pleasant to contemplate in those who teach the children of

If the minority of silver State Senators who act with the majority of the Republican party in reorganizing the Senate are thereafter to act with the Populist Democrats of the South and the Populists of the new States in defeating the measures passed by the Republican House, what has been gained by reorganization'

It is somewhat surprising to find the Interstate Commission hostile to the pooling arrangement of the trunk lines, as it is not materially different from similar previous arrangements, and is substantially the same as provided for by the pooling bill before the last Congress, and which it is understood the commission approved

One is at a loss to understand why there should be a public demonstration in Havana in honor of Captain General He has done very little since to Cuba except give assurances rebellion was about to be suppressed and cable to Spain for reinforcements. Thus far he has prosecuted the war mainly on paper

The American people do not begrudge their President an occasional outing, but they will hear with some impatience that Mr. Cleveland is about to go on another duck hunt. He has but just returned from one, and, whether he is needed in Washington or not, there is a general feeling that in the present condition of public affairs he should be at his post.

The vote in the House, Saturday, on the bond bill shows that a few Republicans in the Eastern States who believe that nothing but gold bonds should now be issued, and a much larger number ish sealing vessels in the Bering sea, when, to the provisions niversary of its national existence. The were popular in England, indicates a da- safe. There are twenty-seven editors,

in the newer West who are infected with the cheap-money heresy voted against the measure. In regard to the arrangement with the British minister at | sary to elucidation. free coinage of silver the country beyond | Washington by which he agreed to pay the Missouri river is passing through a lump sum of \$425,000, and Mr. Clevethe same experience with the silver | land advised Congress to ratify the agreeheresy that the Republicans of some of | ment and appropriate the money to pay the older States did during the era of the claim. This Congress refused to do the greenback craze. Fortunately, the on the ground that the amount was ex-Republicans of to-day in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are so well informed that they do not hesitate to vote for measures which will give the treasury relief without putting the country's monetary system in jeopardy.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DAR-DANELLES.

The statement contained in a Wash ington dispatch that the United States has persistently declined to admit the right of Turkey to prevent the passage of war ships through the Dardanelles is true. For obvious reasons the question has never been of as great importance to the United States as it is to European powers, and this government has rather avoided forcing the issue, but it has carefully refrained from formally recognizing Turkey's claim. Indeed, on one occasion an American man-of-war sailed through the straits in spite of Turkish opposition, and no harm ever came of it That, however, was in 1801, when the United States had a much more vigorous foreign policy than it has had in recent years. In later years Turkey's position in the matter has been attacked and denied in diplomatic correspondence, but there has been no attempt to overthrow it, partly because there has been no occasion for doing so, and partly because the claim has been generally recognized and acquiesced in by European powers, except in periods of emergency. England recognized the claim as early as 1809. By the treaty of 1841, confirmed by the Paris peace of 1856, no foreign ship of war may enter the strait except if the administration had adopted an and finance. Henry George, an ultra by Turkish permission, and even American foreign policy at the beginning free-trader and a single tax pass the fort which defends its entrance in the day time. This treaty, of course is not binding on the United States, and the traditional position of this government remains unchanged that Turkey has no right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over what should be an ocean highway. It is an impudent claim, characteristic of Turkey's piratical methods, and it is surprising that it should have been tamely submitted to so long by the European powers.

It is possible this government may soon have occasion to give practical effect to its position by sending a war to Constantinople to enforce claim against Turkey. A cablegram in the Sunday Journal stated that the United States had demanded from the Whatever may be the reason of Lord | Turkish government a large indemnity for the losses sustained by American missionaries in Asia Minor. If such a is quite likely to be, and when made it may have to be backed up by sending a war ship to Constantinople. In that case Turkey's claim over the Dardanelles would be ignored, and if the Turkish forts fired on an American vessel Turkey would have to pay the pen-

> The European powers are afraid to throttle Turkey themselves lest it might precipitate a European war, but perhaps they would not object to seeing the United States do it. If it should result in opening the Dardanelles it would be the second instance in which the United States had relieved European governments of an intolerable exaction. For a long time all the nations of Europe paid tribute to the corsairs of Alglers, Tripoli and Tunis, who claimed the sovereignty of the Mediterranean. The proudest and most warlike nations of Europe actually paid the licensed pirates of the Barbary states for the privilege of navyears the United States also submitted to the exaction. In 1800, when Captain Bainbridge, of our navy, bore to Algiers the stipulated tribute for that year the in bank exchanges, it is remarkable that Dev actually compelled him to carry dispatches to the Sultan at Constanthreats such as European nations had is able to find give the money stock of been in the habit of submitting to. These | the world in the years named, in millions events led to a war which ended in the of pounds sterling, as follows: gnition of our rights in the Mediter anean. The spirited action of the United States in this matter became an example for European nations, and the payment of tribute to the Barbary states soon came to an end.

The Turkish government in Europe simply organized piracy. The exclusion of war ships from the Dardanelles and of merchant ships except in the day time is akin to the old exactions by the Barbary states. It would be a fine repe tition of history if the United States which humbled the Barbary states and made an end of their blackmailing operations, should humble Turkey and open the Dardanelles. But the heroic period of our history seems to have

THE RESULT OF AN UN-AMERICAN POLICY.

A backward look along the lines of Mr Cleveland's foreign policy shows that it has been persistently wrong and justifies a belief that our present serious dispute with England is due to previous blunders of this administration.

eign policy of the administration as shaped by the late Secretary Gresham was mainly inspired by dislike of the previous administration. Its personal object was to undo the acts and bring discredit on the foreign policy of the Harrison administration. Inspired by this motive almost the first act of the present administration was contemptuously to aside what had been done in the Hawaitan matter and adopt a new policy. The old policy included a recognition of the republic and perhaps the annexation of the islands; the new one aimed at the restoration of the Queen. In the prosecution of this policy Paramount Blount was sent out with secret instructions endeavor to secure the overthrow of the republic and the re-establishment of monarchy, and he made a report strongly favoring that policy. This in harmony with British interests and hope of re-establishing the monarchy this administration and the British minister at Honolulu worked on parallel lines. This was notice to England that the administration had no American

damages growing out of seizures of Brit- | apparently foreign causes for results.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State enorbitant and the agreement itself unauthorized. This was another notice to England that the Cleveland administration had no American policy.

The repeal of a tariff law that protected American industries and the substitution of one that set all England to rejoicing was distinctly a feature of foreign policy, but it was none the less notice to England that the administration

had no American policy. Last March the so-cailed "Bluefields incident" culminated in a British ultimatum to Nicaragua demanding the payment of \$75,000 on account of the arrest and expulsion of British subjects and the appointment of a commission to assess losses sustained by them in their property or goods. According to the British ultimatum this commission was Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist not a citizen of any American state, to be selected by agreement between the troversy it was given out that Embassador Bayard had informed the British government that this country would not object to their policy of force against Nicaragua, and it did not object. The attitude of the United States during the entire controversy was such as to lead England to believe that the administration had no American policy.

In view of these facts who can wonder that Lord Salisbury thought he could of Secretary Olney as a "lie." It has appropriate a slice of Venezuelan terri- made the involuntary confession that its tory without opposition or protest from | idea of the free trade cause was to esthe United States, or who can doubt that | tablish British supremacy in industry merchant vessels are only allowed to the present serious complication with England would have been avoided? Mr. Cleveland's tardy and vehement assertion of the Monroe doctrine, right as it may be in itself, is a poor atonement for the years of un-American policy which paved the way for the present situation.

THE MONETARY DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the money standards by the American Economic Association on Saturday is probably the most extensive comparison of views and presentation of arguments on that important subject that has ever been made by a similar number of educated men. It was, moreover, a discussion in which self-interest and demagogy played a very small part. The first point to be noticed is that while the professors differed widely regarding the effects of the prominence of gold as money and the feasibility of a double standard, all of them, with a single exception, expressed the opinion that it would be disastrous for the United States to undertake to establish bimetallism on the basis of the free coinage of both metals. The one exception, it may be added, was a speaker who is the salaried agent of the organization interested in silver mining. Another fact which was evident in the discussion is that those who are in favor numerous, and constitute, perhaps, the Perhaps no one of them is so well known as Gen. Francis A. Walker. Others may be as well informed, but none has been so long known as a student of the money

In all the discussion it seems to have partial money famine in the world. As the statistics on the subject indicate a largely increased supply during the century, a coinage of gold evidently in excess of present production, the accumulation of \$600,000,000 of gold in India and China, the rapid growth of gold production during the past four years and the introduction of money-saving methods the assumption of a scarcity of money which one speaker referred to as

.157m 771m 2,402m In the United States there is now nearly five times as much money of all kinds system of bank exchanges which enables a dollar to do much more work

than it could in the earlier year. Assuming that there is a scarcity of money based upon gold, the economists who have favored us with their views attribute the decline of the prices of merchandise very largely to that scarcity; that is, the larger part of them do. They admit that there are other causes, but make what may be termed scarcity the most prominent. Most of them seem to ignore the revolution production which recent inventions have caused-the great fact that there are few branches of industry in which chinery has not multiplied the volume of production many times and immense ly reducing its cost. Production has in so many instances outrun consumption by being increased two, three and even It is well known that the original for- fivefold in one or two decades that the flerce competition to sell has had the most potential influence in causing shrinkage of prices. Supply and demand are factors which the economists seem to ignore in this discussion; yet it is an axiom older than the study of economics that a supply greater than the demand for consumption diminishes its price. It is not any change in the money supply which has increased the price of raw cotton from 25 to 35 per cent. this year over that which prevailed a year ago but a shorter crop. The been supplied by three or four million bales in excess of what there was ready demand for, so the price declined, and now that the crop is short those millions of bales, prices have advanced. business, but to the one fact that nearly twice as much corn was raised in 1895

> It is cause of great surprise on the part of intelligent people in the practical

causes are on the surface and the results tered into a secret and unauthorized are so direct that argument is not neces-

SAMPLE FREE-TRADERS.

The action of the New England Free Trade League, at its banquet in Boston a week ago, is still attraceng attention and causing comment. The league is composed of the free trade element of Boston and vicinity. At the banquet in question the president began with speech in which he warmly defended the recent address of Embassador Bayard in Edinburgh, in which he so bitterly assailed protection that even British papers admitted that he was guilty of an offense for which he might properly be recalled. This speech was loudly applauded by the one hundred free-traders around the banquet board. Then Mr. Garrison, a single taxer and ultra freetrader, denounced the Monroe doctrine as "an old-fashioned blunderbuss in the family garret, always in danger of being exploded by careless children who do not know that it is loaded." John E. Russell, an ultra free-trader, who was once in the House and who was the Demoto consist of "a British representative, a | cratic candidate for Governor in 1894, declared that the Monroe doctrine had no existence save in the Monroe message, and that it had repeatedly been denied Nicaraguan and British governments." | standing in Congress. The Springfield At an early stage of the Nicaraguan con- Republican, one of the organs of this element, in its headlines declares that "the free-traders take sides with En-

This same attitude has been assumed by the ultra free-traders elsewhere. The New York Evening Post, heretofore a vigorous champion of the President, has become the bitter oponent of the administration since the Venezuelan message. It has stigmatized one of the sentences has held a meeting not so much to deprecate war as to assail the Monroe doctrine. An Adams, at that meeting, possibly a descendant of the statesman, John Quincy Adams, who was the most strenuous advocate of the theory of noninterference, addressed the George meet

ing, saying "D-n Monroe." The point to which attention is called is that all of these men who have denounced the Monroe doctrine and taken sides with Great Britain are ultra freetraders-men who are Anglomaniacs because they are free-traders.

At the beginning of the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, according to Maclay's history of the navy, recently published, England had 1,048 ships of 860,990 tons, with 27,800 guns and 151,572 men. The United States had 17 ships of 15,300 tons, with 442 guns and 5,025 men. Seven months after the war began, on March 19, 1813, the London Times contained the follow-

public will learn with sentiments which we shall not attempt to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This, with the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's list notices of upward of 500 British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates! Any one who had pre-dicted such a result this time last year would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. Yet down to the present moment not a single American frigate has struck

The disparity between the navies of the two countries is not nearly as great now as it was in 1812.

Embassador Bayard, who has been denouncing American policies, finds an echo in United States Consul Morse at Glasgow. In order to allay the fears of tariff changes unfavorable to foreign manufacturers the Glasgow Evening Citizen publishes an interview with Consul Morse, as follows:

Glasgow manufacturers need never afraid that tariff duties will be rai ed as ong as Mr. Ceveland is President. This alk about raising duties is all bosh. President Cleveland has asked Congress to do something to assist in in reasing the and he had nothing to do with the propose tariff bill. He would refuse to sign it and ld not become a law for this reason. bject was to obtain more revenue. the Wilson tariff than under the McKinley tariff. The cause was clear. If they made the rates prohibitory they would not bring

Mr. Morse is too great a statesman to be permitted to remain abroad. He

The Journal begs to observe to the Senators from the silver States that they can find no surer way to turn the country against their cause than for them to block the way of such financial legislation as the large majority of the dominant party believes to be necessary Some of the silver advocates have made such threats, but the country at large will not believe those Senators so unwise as to pursue a line of action which will anger those who do not believe in

the free coinage of silver. It is intimated that Lord Salisbury sent the answer he did to this government regarding the Venezuelan affair in the expectation that it would divert attention from his Turkish policy, which is so unpopular with the British people. If that were the case, the later expressions of British leaders, and particularly of the Prince of Wales, lead to the conclusion that the English people, who realize that British interests demand peace with all the larger nations, are not sustaining his lordship.

The Republicans of the House have earned the thanks of the country. They have done their duty as they saw it, and have done it promptly. They were under no sort of obligation to adopt the President's recommendation for the retirement of the greenbacks, but they were under obligation to provide for the financial relief of the government, and this they have done promptly and intelligently. So far as the House is concerned it has discharged itself of responsibility.

The officers of the Textile Manufacturers' Association of the South and West have called a meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, to consider the present conditions of the industry and methods designed to recover the lost ground. From their experience and the present situation, the association hopes to able to give some thoughtful expression regarding the legislation needed in the present emergency.

Those who chance to read the debate

of the bill, ex-Speaker Crisp finding nothing to say but to accuse the Republicans of inconsistency, and others devoting their share of the time to "scoring" the President and Mr. Carlisle.

A Republican member of Congress from Kentucky who voted against the bond bill is quoted as saying: "When the new tariff gets in operation there will be no necessity for further revenue, and when we get that fisherman out of the White House we will never be under the necessity for any bond law." "That fisherman" will be given a long holiday beginning March 4, 1897.

History of the Eighty-Sixth Indiana. If every Indiana regiment which did the Union good service and won renown for the State whose name it bore had three such men as James A. Barnes, James R. Carnahan and Thomas H. B. McCain, the record of its deeds would be preserved as the heritage of sons, grandsons, and even remoter generations. If each organization's history could be as well cared for as has that of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry there could not be the present anxiety lest a larger part of the wealth of devotion and heroism which Indiana so lavishly poured out to save the Union shall be lost to the next generation. Into a volume of over six hundred pages these men have put the life and the deeds of that regiment, as well as the accounts of several great battles and the narrative of all the campaigns in which it participated. The volume is a monument to the industry and perseverance of these men, which only those who have simply considered the task of writing a regimental history have turned away from, so vast has the undertaking appeared. The Eighty-sixth Indiana was one of

those fine regiments which were organized under President Lincoln's call of July , 1862-all of which saw arduous service and acquitted themselves with honor. This regiment was collected at Lafayette and was recruited in the countles of Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Fountain and Warren. The assembling of the recruits, the experiences of the yet unmade soldier, his disgust at camp regulations, the a recruit until he became a veteran, so varied, so severe, and so amusing when told, are set forth vividly in this book. Probably no young men ever had the varied experiences of hardships and the combination of disagreeable happenings which befell the men who made up a regiment from the day they were sworn in until they joined the army at the front. All these experiences are vividly set forth in this book, even to that most remarkable experience in the life of a raw regiment, its first tour of picket. If any veteran has forgotten that portion of his greenness as a soldier, he can recall it in the narrative of the Eighty-sixth.

This regiment had all the experiences of like organizations-the political colonel who could not, to save his soul, learn tactics, even to forming his command from column into line. That he was brave could not cover this grave defect. The ten captains, nearly all of whom meant well, but a part of whom were misfits, the usual number of whom, with subordinates, resigned for the good of the service, appear in the record. By good fortune, its second colonel was a soldier and a disciplinarian. With him came that discipline which inspires confidence Without such an officer the best material in the world would fail to make a good fight-

ng regiment. Early in its history the Eighty-sixth was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, first in Crittenden's, then in Wood's corps It barely missed its first fight at Perryville, and would not if McCook had not been left to fight the battle alone. For what experience it lost at Perryville the Eightysixth made up at Stone River. The arduous service of that event reduced the thousand to 368 officers and men-the usual experience. In that fight its killed and mortally wounded numbered forty-two, its wounded fifty-four

and its captured 101. It was some months until this regiment was again in a great battle, but these months were a period which furnished many hardships. It was one of the first regiments in the fighting at Chickamauga and one of the last to guit that field, which was as illustrious for the valor of the rank and file as it was for lack of leadership Indiana did its full share of the work on that bloody field even if General Boynton is disposed to claim most of the glory for Ohio. Its loss was large, but the authors make a strange mistake when they assert that one-eighth of Indiana's entire loss for the war was suffered on this field. As a matter of fact, the loss of Indiana regiments at Chickamauga in killed, wounded and missing, was one-eighth as many as the 24,000 deaths of Indiana soldiers. It may also be said in correction of the statement of this book, that the strength of the two armies in that battle was nearly equal, the Confederate preponderance being

The next time the Eighty-sixth was conspicuous was in the charge up Missionary Ridge with Gen. Fred Kneffer's Sevencyboth of which were under the direction of that officer. There was no more dazzlingly gallant achievement during the war. It was done without orders and to the amazement of General Grant and other commanders who were looking on.

After that brilliant performance th Eighty-sixth was sent to the relief of Burn side at Knoxville, suffering all the privations of a winter campaign in a rigorous climate, with scanty clothing and equally scanty rations. Its history during the Atlanta campaign is the history of the Fourth corps and of Thomas's army. It did not "march to the sea," but was sent back with Thomas to share the dangers and the glory of that campaign which culminated in the destruction of Hood's army at Nashville. From first to last it was one of those reliable, duty-doing regiments which were

the backbone of armies in the field. The narrative as told in this book very full. The description of all the great battles in which it participated covers all tains copious extracts from orders and paigns and battles by correspondents. Indeed, the reader who studies the history of the Eighty-sixth gets a large share of the history of the Army of the Cumberland. The Indiana of the war could count itself fortunate if it had similar histories of its seventy-five regiments which saw the mos

Those who may yet be laboring under the impression that the country newspaper establishment cannot do a creditable job of book printing will have it reversed when, upon the title page of this book, they see that this history was printed by the Journal Publishing Company, of Crawfordsville. It is a pleasure to say that its typographical execution suffers not an lota in compariof the work is \$3. Of course, every man sixth will purchase a copy as a legacy to his children, and the children of the members who have died will secure a copy as a proud memorial of the service which the father rendered his country. Every public library in Indiana should have a copy and no distinctively Indiana library will be complete without it. Doubtless copies can be supplied by addressing Lieutenant Thomas H. B. McCain, editor of the Craw-

One of the most unique end-of-the-century events will be the celebration next year

reparations for the celebration are of most elaborate character, and will include representative features of ancient and modern Hungary on a scale of splendor never before attempted. As the celebration will continue during the summer and fall it will probably be the chief attraction for Americans abroad.

It appears that the \$100,000,000 which Jay Gould was said to be worth when he died has shrunk to about \$73,000,000. Doubtless the vast fortunes of which so much printed would show an alarming shrinkage were the assets scheduled by experts in values. Still, there are a great many people who, if they owned an aggregate of \$70,000,000, would not object to paying the taxes-at least they would accept the tax obligation with the millions.

What can the Boston Journal mean in speaking of "the awe-inspiring Indiana lizzard?" Indiana has no blizzards of its own make, and few from other regions can withstand its mild winter climate more than a few hours at a time.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Real Surprise. "Do you think his kissing her was much of a surprise as she says?" "I do. Why, she even forgot to scream.

Says Uncle Mose. "So yo' kin be coaxed but not druy, kin yo'?" said Uncle Mose to the young yellow man who had just declared himself. "My ole marster had a mule ob dat kind, an' when de ole man died dat beast brought jis' sebben dollars, w'en odder mules was sellin' fer two hundred."

History. Mr. Figg-What did you learn at school o-day?

Tommy-Teacher told us how the cruel Emperor Nero used to amuse himself when he was a boy by pulling the legs off the

Mr. Figg-Pulled their legs, did he? What became of him? Did he become a promoter? Reaction.

There's never a joy that weary woe Close at its heels does not hark: There's never a day of glamorous glow But gives room to the night and dark; And the love that glows in its passionate

Is followed by coldness strange: To the deep delight of the bargain fight Succeeds the dull waiting for change. INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

There is no partisanship in the Republican an to relieve the treasury .- Crawfordsville It is hardly probable that war will be leclared. England is more anxious for our ld than she is for our lead .- Rushville England is more successful fighting our

bonds and gold reserve than she could possibly be fighting our soldiers and sailors. -Muncie Times. A headline in an Indianapolis paper announces that "Senator Voorhees fears no war." Why should he? He never goes.

regard the Monroe doctrine as conflicting with their interests; that is what it was inended for.-Goshen Times. The reformers of the great reform party have failed to bring about the good times promised, and the country looks to the Reblican Congress for relief .- Marion Chron-

It isn't strange that Europeans should

President Cleveland doubtless rejoices in his heart that the country has a Republican instead of a Democratic Congress in the present great national emergency.

England's refusal to arbitrate the dispute with Venezuela is proof positive that England has a poor cause, and is afraid to submit her case to disinterested triers.

—Fowler Republican-Era. Possibly England trusted too much in the

resent administration, which has been very weak in its foreign policy, and kind in giving foreigners the advantage in our home market.-Lagrange Standard. If Cleveland had exhibited as much pa-

triotism and as strong Americanism two years ago as he does now England never would have questioned the validity of the Monroe doctrine.—Tipton Advocate. The present Democratic administration is

of a very retiring disposition. It has retired business, it has retired much of the country's gold, and now it wants to retire the greenbacks.—Corydon Republican. We have no doubt but the new tariff neasure now approaching President Cleveland appears to him as a big dose of castor

oil which must be taken although it is nauseating to the taker. - South Bend The bare possibility of complications with Russia in the East would alone deter Great Britain from embrolling herself with the United States, and makes certain peace with honor for this country.—Wabash

Plain Dealer. The country is to be congratulated on having a House of Representatives largely Republican. It is taking the initiative boldly

for the fortification of the national credit, and the upholding of the national honor. -Evansville Journal. As descendants of the English race, it De Well for us to say we do them, but we do hate their bad manners and spirit of greed, and a majority of the world at large is with us in this regard.

Michigan City News. The people of the United States are for peace, provided they can have peace and still maintain the Nation's honor. who are for peace at any price are unworthy of citizenship in this glorious Republic.-Connersville News. If the President desired to precipitate a

inancial panic we can imagine nothing more likely to produce that precise result than an official announcement that such a panic is impending, and likely at any moment to occur.-Lafayette Call. The year that has passed has been a se vere one on the business interests of the

country, but there are signs of improvement everywhere, by no means the least those indicating a protection President in 1896.-Logansport Journal. The President seems to have panic stricken at the injury to American

resperity his administration has inflicted

If he will permit Congress to legislate on the lines of Republican policy his fears will be easily silenced.—Huntington Herald. It is a good time now not to forget that there was not a Democratic newspaper in the United States that supported President Harrison when he compelled Chile to make reparation for the killing of American sailors and marines.-New Albany Tribune A Democratic President urges Congress to take speedy action to protect the Nation's credit, but, true to the policy of their party, the Democratic members are seeking every possible means to delay that

which even their own President asks for -Frankfort News. The Republican majority in the House o Representatives is to be congratulated upor for nearly two years has floundered helpessly in the financial quagmire, thanks to Democratic recklessness, prejudice and incapacity.-Wabash Plain Dealer. You may twist, you may tug at his tail if you will.

-Terre Haute Tribune.

But the gail of the lion will stay with him

And if the brute ever lies down with the

If, as President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle maintain, the revenue is suffi clent why do they ask for the power to make bond issues at will? They seem to proceed upon the theory that this govern-ment is all right so long as it can borrow money to pay current expenses.-Craw-fordsville Journal.

Under no conceivable circumstance, ex-United States and England, however suc cessful we may be in it, be sufficient to recompense the destruction of life and property it must inevitably occasion

The offer of places on the Venezuelan commission to Phelps and Lincoln,

sire to afford the British side of the troversy any advantage arising from courteous and friendly, though impartial, arbitrament.-Terre Haute Express.

It remains to be seen whether the President is a true patriot seeking to protect the credit of his country, or is a pettifogging politician, who is looking for a chance to air his own views at the expense of a mag-nanimous opposition that buries its opposi-tion in the effort to advance the interests of a party opposed to it.-Terre Haute Mail. If President Cleveland still has the amount of backbone exhibited in the Venezuelan ing any measure to increase the revenues which Congress may pass. No business en-terprise can be conducted indefinitely where borrowed capital is required to meet a pay roll, neither can a government.-Anders

If the McKinley tariff bill had not been fought to death for the accommodation and profit of English manufacturers and to the detriment of American industries and labor, the United States treasury would now have a surplus to give assurance to the people, instead of a deficit to menace them and make them sick at heart.-Lafayette Courier.

There is only one way out of our financial trouble, and that is the old-fashioned way of common honesty. The strain on our national credit must be relieved by the redemption and cancellation of a part of our demand obligations. There must be an end, also, of free-silver agitation, which is dishonesty in effect, if not in intent. -Richmond Item.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury have never hit upon the true reasons for the panic and hard times. First, they declared it was the tariff; then the surplus of the money in the United States treasury, then the silver law, next greenbacks, and last the unseemly way Europe receives the Monroe doctrine message. No one of these things is a principal cause of the hard times and financial distrust. To speak broadly, the incapacity of the Democratic party is the real reason of a our woes. The people have no confidence in the Democratic party nor in Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle.—Madison Courier.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Nordica, who shares with Calve the operatic honors in New York, is to have a testimonial of some sort in honor of her having recently added a number of new solos to her repertoire.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich will start about the 1st of January on a yachting cruise to the West Indies, with a Fields and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. Several works by Margaret of Navarre the author of the "Heptameron," have just been discovered in the National Library. in Paris. They comprise poems written in the last four or five years of her life,

amounting to twelve thousand verses-two dramas, letters, dialogues and songs. The pewholders of the Church of the Unity, Boston, have decided that the Rev. Minot J. Savage, their pastor, who has been called to the Church of the Messiah, New trict at a cost of \$225,000 as the pledge of Mr. Savage remaining at the Unity. George Augustus Sala had a vast amo

of collected notes on all matters, carefully would walk up and down the room for time, after which he woud write or dictate without pause. Henry Labouchere says that there was probably never a man who produced more "copy" than Sala, or, on the whole, more readable. Quinine in Italy is very expensive, costing

to the public \$100 a kilogramme, and is often adulterated. As good and cheap quinine is needed in the malarial districts, poses that the sulphate and hydro-chl be sold by the government at a uniform price in all stores dealing in the state nonopolies, tobacco and sal The late Dr. Filleau's widow, who be-

fore her marriage with the celebrated Paris physician sang at the Grand Opera in Paris under the name of Jeanne Raunay, is to return to the stage. She has just been engaged for the winter season by the director of the Theater de la Monnaie, at Brussels, where she is to make her debut early in Januar, in the role of Elizabeth in

Little Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, was taken from the Alexander Palace to be christened at Zarskoe Selo in a state carriage built in 1709 for Catherine L. If heavily gilt, decorated with the Empress's monogram and lined with red velvet. The harness is studded with diamonds. The coach was used at the coronation of Alexander II in 1856 and at that of Alexan III. in 1883.

Ver etarian boots are advertised in Lon-

don, the uppers are made of "pannus cor-

ium." the soles of closely waterproofed flax

belting. To show that the skins of slaughered animals are not necessary, the vegetarians say that "India rubber, guttaercha, steel and iron and brass nails, and brass caps, cashmere and cotton, elastic and webbing, wool and list, cork and straw silk and jute, and even brown paper and wax go to form the modern mystery still carries the old name of boot or A bronze tablet has been placed upon the louse, corner of Spruce and Slath streets, Philadelphia, commemorative of the fact that Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was born therein. It bears the inscrption: "Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was born here 20th February, 1829. Here's to your good health, and your family's; may they all live long and prosper." Tasteful and appropriate decorations surround the inscription. The tablet was designed by Charles Lamb. o son, DeWitt Miller, the lecturer, and Dr. A. W. Whelpley, librarian of the Cincin-

nati Public Library. Bishop Paret, of Baltimore, tells a good story at his own expense. He was recently on a train, and near him sat two drunken forcible expletive, remarked to the other that some one had robbed him of a \$20 oill. His friend remarked: not: you must have it about you some where." But the other insisted he hadn't, and that he had the bill when he came aboard the train. Some one had robl and he proposed to find it if he search the whole crowd. "As it hap says Bishop Paret, "I had a \$20 bill, an to them, and the first likely to be reached. I felt a little uncomfortable. Then costed with, 'I say, neighbor,' but I made and shook me, but to no use, as I didn't wake up. He kept on shaking, however and always a little more forcibly last his friend interposed with: I say, Bill, let him alone, will you; he's drunker'n you

The youngster beats upon his drum, The old man says: "I must have had A grudge against myself.

-Philadelphia Record. You've seen them more than once or twice, These vagaries of fate The thinner Johnny thinks the ice, The worse he wants to skate.

-Washington Star. A Mountainous Statesman.

New York Sun The Hon. William Wirt Erwin, of Minneta, has broken silence and injured it se-Our mountains of he, "stand serenely in God's sky and beckon us in the pathway of honor and conscience. up as high as God's sky, even in the sight of the Hon. William M. Stewart, as the Hon, William Wirt Erwin does; stands serenely. The elemental forces of heave in him. He throws up and throws down valleys; but dayligh streams radiantly from his forelock. Moun-

## Quite Likely.

tainous he is; and there are no

Kansas City Journal. Mr. Harrison deut tless has opinions of the Venezuelan question, and he is holding on to them, too. Possibly he thinks there are too many people talking already.

Reward of Peacemakers. Kansas City Jorunal. Mr. Wanamaker has settled the street car

strike troubles in Philadelphia. Blessed are peacemakers, for they perchance will go to the United States Senate.

Congress Is Save. Kansas City Journal. There are only three preachers in Con-